1 PLACE OF DEATH **BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS** CERTIFICATE OF DEATH Village Primary Registration District No. (ilf death occurred in a hospital or institution. give its NAME instead of street and number.] ; PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH 5 SINGLE MARRIED WIDOWED OR DIVORCED Write the word I HEREBY CERTIFY, that I attended deceased from If LESS than 7 AGE l day,....hrs. or.....min.? **8 OCCUPATION** (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work (b) General nature of industry business, or establishment in which employed (or employer) 9 BIRTHPLACE (City or town, State or foreign country) 10 NAME OF (Secondary) FATHER (City or town, State or foreign country) 12 MAIDEN NAME *State the Disease Causing Death, or, in deaths from Violent Causes, state (1) Means of Injury; and (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal. OF MOTHER 18 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (For Hospitals, Institutions, Transients, 13 BIRTHPLACE or Recent Residents) OF MOTHER At place In the of death......yrs.....mos......ds. State......grs.......mos......ds. MY KNOWLEDGE Where was disease contracted . if not at place of death?..... Former or usual residence..... 15 20 UNDERTAKER Registrer

Revised United States Standard Certificate of Death

by U. S. Census and American Public Health
Association.)

statement of occupation.—Procise statement of occupation is very important, so that the relative health liness of various pursuits can be known. The question applies to each and every person, irrespective of age. For many occupations a single word or term on the first line will be sufficient, e. g., Farmer or Planter, Physician, Compositor, Architect, Locomotive engineer, Civil engineer, Stationary fireman, etc. But in many cases, especially in industrial employments.

in many cases, especially in industrial employments, it is necessary to know (a) the kind of work and also (b) the nature of the business or industry, and therefore an additional line is provided for the latter statement; it should be used only when needed. As examples: (a) Spinner, (b) Cotton mill; (a) Salesman, (b) Grocery; (a) Foreman, (b) Automobile factory. The material worked on may form part of the second statement. Never return "Laborer," "Foreman," "Manager," "Dealer," etc., without more precise specification, as Day laborer, Farm laborer, Laborer—Coal mine, etc. Women at home, who are engaged in the duties of the household only (not paid House-keepers who receive a definite salary), may be entered as Housewife, Housework, or At home, and children,

not gainfully employed, as At school or At home.

Care should be taken to report specifically the occu-

pations of persons engaged in domestic service for

wages, as Servant, Cook, Housemaid, etc. If the

occupation has been changed or given up on account

of the disease causing death, state occupation at

beginning of illness. If retired from business, that

fact may be indicated thus: Farmer (retired, 6 yrs.)

For persons who have no occupation whatever, write None.

Statement of cause of death.—Name, first, the disease causing death (the primary affection with respect to time and causation), using always the same accepted term for the same disease. Examples: Cerebrospinal fever (the only definite synonym is "Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis"); Diphtheria (avoid use of "Creup"); Typhoid fever (never report

Chronic valvular heart disease; Chronic interstitial

nephritis, etc. The contributory (secondary or in-

tercurrent) affection need not be stated unless im-

portant. Example: Measles (disease causing death),

29 ds.; Bronchopneumonia (secondary), 10 ds. Never

report mere symptoms or terminal conditions, such as "Asthenia," "Anaemia" (merely symptomatic), "Atrophy," "Collapse," "Coma," "Convulsions," "Debility" ("Congenital," "Senile," etc.), "Dropsy," "Exhaustion," "Heart failure," "Haemorrhage," "Inanition," "Marasmus," "Old age," "Shock," "Uraemia," "Weakness," etc., when a definite disease can be ascertained as the cause. Always qualify all diseases resulting from childbirth or miscarriage, as "Pubrperal septichaemia," "Puerperal peritonitis," etc. State cause for which surgical operation was undertaken. For violent deaths state MEANS OF INJURY and qualify as ACCIDENTAL, SUI-CIDAL, OR HOMICIDAL, or as probably such, if impossible to determine definitely. Examples: Accidental drowning; Struck by railway train-accident; Revolver wound of head-homicide; Poisoned by carbolic acidprobably suicide. The nature of the injury, as fracture of skull, and consequences (e. g., sepsis,

tetanus) may be stated under the head of "Con-

tributory." (Recommendations on statement of

cause of death approved by Committee on Nomen-

clature of the American Medical Association.)